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10/549,432	05/15/2006	Peter J. Osborne	SPRUSON-10071	6437

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EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>03</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>17 April 2008</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-27</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-27</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>16 September 2005</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   This communication is in response to the amendment filed on April 17, 2008.

Applicant's submission has been entered.

Abstract of the disclosure has been amended.

Claims 1-**2**, **11**, **15**, **25**, and **27** have been amended.

Claims 1-**27** are pending in this Office action.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

First, Applicant argues towards independent **claim 1** regarding the fact that

Pulkkinen does not teach or suggest the activity codes are unique.

The Examiner concurs with Applicant's remark. However, it is noted that the

newly added feature is disclosed in Conway (*Pat. No. US 5,732,401, published on*

March 24, 1998). Accordingly, Conway teaches in Figure 8B the procedure database

includes a number of records 163, each of which describes and is associated with a

particular patient procedure which is performed in a room at the healthcare facility. Each

procedure record begins with a field 160 containing a unique procedure identifier, which

identifier is also used in a schedule record 154, field 160, to associate a scheduled

event with a procedure, and which is also used in patient history records 162 in fields

such as 131 and 133 to identify procedures that have been performed on a patient

([Column 13, Lines 60-67]).

Second, Applicant argues towards independent **claim 1** regarding the fact that Pulkkinen does not distinguish between "*element data*" and "*activity data*".

The Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's remark. According, Pulkkinen teaches recorded activity data that the processor 22 forwarded relates to an event or a decision in the schedule. For example, an event can include the taking of vital signs, which the triage nurse records at an interface 21; the patient leaving a waiting area, which the system 10 passively detects and records; a nurse seeing the patient, which the nurse records by pushing an alarm button on the patient badge 18; a physician seeing the patient, which is recorded when the sensor 14 detects the physician as present in the patient's room 15A and when the physician confirms the meeting and the diagnosis at the interface 21 after being prompted; drawing of the patient's blood sample in a laboratory, which is recorded based on patient location detection and the laboratory nurse scanning the patient badge 16 with an RF reader coupled to the interface 21; and a nurse dispensing medication prescribed by the physician to the patient, which the nurse records at the interface 21 by scanning the badge 16 and a badge including a barcode attached to a medicine vial ([0065]). In each of these examples, Pulkkinen clearly shows the activity schedule of a patient (activity data) is monitored using the patient's badge (workplace element) by utilizing the RF barcode (element data) associated with the badge. Thus, "*element data*" and "*activity data*" are distinctly different in Pulkkinen.

In view of the above, the Examiner contends that all limitations as recited in the claims have been addressed in this instant Office action. Hence, Applicant's arguments do not distinguish over the claimed invention over the prior arts of record.

For the above reasons, the Examiner believes that rejection of this instant Office action is proper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   **Claims 1**, **11-14**, and **27**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pulkkinen et al. (*Pub. No. US 2003/0227386, provisionally filed on June 06, 2002 via Provisional Application No. 60/386,475; hereinafter Pulkkinen*) in view of Conway (*Pat. No. US 5,732,401, published on March 24, 1998*).

Regarding **claim 1**, Pulkkinen clearly shows and discloses a method of processing data for the administration of an organization ([0024]), the method including the steps of:

generating element data representing details of workplace elements (*A badge includes a IR scannable barcode or an RF transponder which when interrogated respectively by an IR or RF source, such as another badge or one of the sensors, reflects ID data signals preferably toward the interrogating source*, [0034]);

recording activity data associated with the workplace elements by recording the element data during workplace activities associated with the workplace elements (*The badge is an IR reader that transmits IR interrogating signals toward the badge of a patient which includes an IR readable barcode. The barcode of the badge reflects the interrogating signals to generate IR identification data signals, preferably indicating the identity of the interrogating badge and the interrogated badge. The sensor detects the IR ID signals and the routes to the controller activity data signals which indicate a proximity condition was detected for the badges at the zone of the sensor*, [0042]);

writing the element data and the activity data to a database stored in a data storage device (*The module processes and then stores in its memory such activity data in the form of a record indexed by source and time and cross-referenced by patient and caregiver, as suitable and available*, [0054]);

associating activity codes with the element data and the activity data (*The module processes and then stores in its memory such activity data in the form of a record indexed by source and time and cross-referenced by patient and caregiver, as suitable and available*, [0054]);

retrieving the element data and the activity data from the database using the activity codes as keys for such retrieval (*The module retrieves, via the processor, time indexed records concerning patient and associated caregiver location and patient-caregiver proximity from the respective modules and physiological measurement information from the module*, [0057]); and

applying predetermined algorithms to the element data and the activity data

(*Each of the modules of the controller suitably contains a memory storage area, such as*

RAM, for storage of data and instructions for performing processing operations in

accordance with the present invention, [0048]) to generate reports relating to workplace

activities associated with the workplace elements (*The processor generates prepared*

reports relating to, for example, patient charting, order entry, outcome management,

quality assessment, utilization review and patient admission details, such as patient

tracking, bed management and scheduling, [0062]).

Pulkkinen does not explicitly disclose that said activity codes are unique.

Conway discloses in Figure 8B the procedure database includes a number of

records 163, each of which describes and is associated with a particular patient

procedure which is performed in a room at the healthcare facility. Each procedure

record begins with a field 160 containing a unique procedure identifier, which identifier is

also used in a schedule record 154, field 160, to associate a scheduled event with a

procedure, and which is also used in patient history records 162 in fields such as 131

and 133 to identify procedures that have been performed on a patient ([Column 13,

Lines 60-67]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary person skilled in the art at the time of

the invention was made for the purpose of tracking costs of medical procedures by

monitoring the movements of personnel, supplies and equipment and processing data

on these movements to produce detailed and accurate cost accounting records associated with particular services rendered ([Abstract] of Conway).

Regarding **claim 11**, Pulkkinen clearly shows and discloses an apparatus for processing data for the administration of an organization ([0024]), the apparatus including:

a data storage device storing element data representing details of workplace elements (*The modules 27 and 29 respectively process the received activity data to create a time indexed record of patient and caregiver location within the hospital tracking environment and store such indexed records in their respective memories,* [0051]);

at least one recordal device that is configured to record activity data associated with the workplace elements by recording the element data during workplace activities associated with the workplace elements (*The badge is an IR reader that transmits IR interrogating signals toward the badge of a patient which includes an IR readable barcode. The barcode of the badge reflects the interrogating signals to generate IR identification data signals, preferably indicating the identity of the interrogating badge and the interrogated badge. The sensor detects the IR ID signals and the routes to the controller activity data signals which indicate a proximity condition was detected for the badges at the zone of the sensor,* [0042]); and

at least one computer that is operable on the data storage device, is connected to the, or each, recordal device (*The controller includes modules that execute software*

programs to implement the features of monitoring activities in a health care facility

tracking environment, [0048] and Figure 2), is programmed to write the activity data to

the data storage device (*The module processes and then stores in its memory such*

activity data in the form of a record indexed by source and time and cross-referenced by

patient and caregiver, as suitable and available, [0054]), to generate activity codes

associated with the activity data and to write said activity codes to a database in the

data storage device together with said activity data (*The module processes and then*

stores in its memory such activity data in the form of a record indexed by source and

time and cross-referenced by patient and caregiver, as suitable and available, [0054]),

the, or each computer being further programmed to retrieve the element data and the

activity data from the database using said activity codes (*The module retrieves, via the*

processor, time indexed records concerning patient and associated caregiver location

and patient-caregiver proximity from the respective modules and physiological

measurement information from the module, [0057]) and to apply predetermined

algorithms to the element and activity data to generate reports relating to workplace

activities associated with the workplace elements (E*ach of the modules of the controller*

suitably contains a memory storage area, such as RAM, for storage of data and

instructions for performing processing operations in accordance with the present

invention, [0048]) to generate reports relating to workplace activities associated with the

workplace elements (*The processor generates prepared reports relating to, for example,*

patient charting, order entry, outcome management, quality assessment, utilization

review and patient admission details, such as patient tracking, bed management and

scheduling, [0062]).

Pulkkinen does not explicitly disclose that said activity codes are unique.

Conway discloses in Figure 8B the procedure database includes a number of

records 163, each of which describes and is associated with a particular patient

procedure which is performed in a room at the healthcare facility. Each procedure

record begins with a field 160 containing a unique procedure identifier, which identifier is

also used in a schedule record 154, field 160, to associate a scheduled event with a

procedure, and which is also used in patient history records 162 in fields such as 131

and 133 to identify procedures that have been performed on a patient ([Column 13,

Lines 60-67]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary person skilled in the art at the time of

the invention was made for the purpose of tracking costs of medical procedures by

monitoring the movements of personnel, supplies and equipment and processing data

on these movements to produce detailed and accurate cost accounting records

associated with particular services rendered ([Abstract] of Conway).

Regarding **claim 12**, Pulkkinen further discloses the apparatus includes a

primary computer and at least one secondary computer connected to the primary

computer with a suitable network (*The system is an automated, universal and electronic*

monitoring platform for a health care facility, which is a combination wired and wireless

network and utilized IR and RF based location and positioning technologies, [0032]).

Regarding **claim 13**, Pulkkinen further discloses the primary computer is

programmed to generate the activity codes and to store the activity and element data

together with the associated activity codes in the data storage device (*The module*

processes and then stores in its memory such activity data in the form of a record

indexed by source and time and cross-referenced by patient and caregiver, as suitable

and available, [0054]).

Regarding **claim 14**, Pulkkinen further discloses the primary computer is

programmed to apply said predetermined algorithms to the element and activity data

(*Each of the modules of the controller suitably contains a memory storage area, such as*

RAM, for storage of data and instructions for performing processing operations in

accordance with the present invention, [0048]) to generate the reports (*The processor*

generates prepared reports relating to, for example, patient charting, order entry,

outcome management, quality assessment, utilization review and patient admission

details, such as patient tracking, bed management and scheduling, [0062]).

Regarding **claim 27**, Pulkkinen clearly shows and discloses a computer for

processing data for the administration of an organization ([0024]), the computer

including:

a data storage device storing element data representing details of workplace

elements (*The modules 27 and 29 respectively process the received activity data to*

create a time indexed record of patient and caregiver location within the hospital

tracking environment and store such indexed records in their respective memories,

[0051]) the computer being connectable to at least one recordal device that is

configured to record activity data associated with the workplace elements by recording

the element data during workplace activities associated with the workplace elements

(*The badge is an IR reader that transmits IR interrogating signals toward the badge of a*

patient which includes an IR readable barcode. The barcode of the badge reflects the

interrogating signals to generate IR identification data signals, preferably indicating the

identity of the interrogating badge and the interrogated badge. The sensor detects the

IR ID signals and the routes to the controller activity data signals which indicate a

proximity condition was detected for the badges at the zone of the sensor, [0042]), the

computer being programmed to be operable on the data storage device (*The controller*

includes modules that execute software programs to implement the features of

monitoring activities in a health care facility tracking environment, [0048] and Figure 2),

to write the activity data to the data storage device (*The module processes and then*

stores in its memory such activity data in the form of a record indexed by source and

time and cross-referenced by patient and caregiver, as suitable and available, [0054]),

to generate activity codes associated with the activity data and to write said activity

codes to a database in the data storage device together with said activity data (*The*

module processes and then stores in its memory such activity data in the form of a

record indexed by source and time and cross-referenced by patient and caregiver, as

suitable and available, [0054]), the computer being further programmed to retrieve the

element data and the activity data from the database using said activity codes (*The*

module retrieves, via the processor, time indexed records concerning patient and

associated caregiver location and patient-caregiver proximity from the respective

modules and physiological measurement information from the module, [0057]) and to

apply predetermined algorithms (E*ach of the modules of the controller suitably contains*

a memory storage area, such as RAM, for storage of data and instructions for

performing processing operations in accordance with the present invention, [0048]) to

the element and activity data to generate reports relating to workplace activities

associated with the workplace elements (*The processor generates prepared reports*

relating to, for example, patient charting, order entry, outcome management, quality

assessment, utilization review and patient admission details, such as patient tracking,

bed management and scheduling, [0062]).

Pulkkinen does not explicitly disclose that said activity codes are unique.

Conway discloses in Figure 8B the procedure database includes a number of

records 163, each of which describes and is associated with a particular patient

procedure which is performed in a room at the healthcare facility. Each procedure

record begins with a field 160 containing a unique procedure identifier, which identifier is

also used in a schedule record 154, field 160, to associate a scheduled event with a

procedure, and which is also used in patient history records 162 in fields such as 131

and 133 to identify procedures that have been performed on a patient ([Column 13,

Lines 60-67]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary person skilled in the art at the time of

the invention was made for the purpose of tracking costs of medical procedures by

monitoring the movements of personnel, supplies and equipment and processing data

on these movements to produce detailed and accurate cost accounting records

associated with particular services rendered ([Abstract] of Conway).

5.   **Claims 2-4**, and **15-19**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Pulkkinen et al. (*Pub. No. US 2003/0227386, provisionally filed on*

June 06, 2002 via Provisional Application No. 60/386,475; hereinafter Pulkkinen) in view

of Conway (*Pat. No. US 5,732,401, published on March 24, 1998*), and further in view of

Ariff et al. (*Pub. No. US 2002/0188509, filed on December 21, 2001; hereinafter Ariff*).

Regarding **claims 2**, and **15**, Pulkkinen, as modified by Conway, does not

disclose building / storing a registration database that includes at least one look up table

that stores element codes and the element data such that each element code

represents a predetermined component of the element data associated with that

element code.

Ariff discloses the SKU lookup table is created when detail database receives

and stores retailer data. Each retailer data table may comprise a plurality of fields, such

as "SKU" and "product description" and a plurality of records, each record

corresponding to an item offered by a participating retailer. For each record stored in the

retailer data table, detail database then generates, assigns, and stores as part of the

record a standard identifier. The standard identifier uniquely identifies an item stored in

the data table and is linked to the SKU that is also associated with that item ([0138]).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Ariff with the teachings of Pulkkinen, as modified by Conway, for the purpose of facilitating data analysis regarding each of the individual members of a group, thereby enhancing the ability to reach these individual members ([0012] of Ariff).

Regarding **claim 3**, Ariff further discloses generating element data includes the step of converting each element code in the registration database into a barcode and applying the barcode to respective workplace elements (*When a customer purchases an item of merchandise, store personnel frequently use an automated terminal to read the barcode markings which are attached to the item. A computer interprets the UPC and/or SKU number comprised by the barcode, accesses the database to determine the price for each item, and maintains a running total of the total transaction price*, [0008] of Ariff). Pulkkinen then further shows the step of recording the element data including the step of scanning the barcodes (*The badge is an IR reader that transmits IR interrogating signals toward the badge of a patient which includes an IR readable barcode. The barcode of the badge reflects the interrogating signals to generate IR identification data signals, preferably indicating the identity of the interrogating badge and the interrogated badge. The sensor detects the IR ID signals and the routes to the controller activity data signals which indicate a proximity condition was detected for the badges at the zone of the sensor*, [0042] of Pulkkinen).

Regarding **claims 4** and **20**, Pulkkinen further discloses writing the element data and the activity data to a database includes the step of writing the element codes to

intermediate files together with defining parameters, such that each activity is associated with an intermediate file (*The controller determines and stores in its memory a time indexed record of the locations of patients and caregivers, patient-caregiver, patient-equipment and caregiver-equipment proximity information, and care events performed or occurring in connection with the patient, based on the collected activity data*, [0026]).

Regarding **claim 16**, Ariff further discloses one of the primary computer and the, or each secondary computer is programmed to generate barcodes, each barcode representing an element code and capable of being operatively applied to each workplace element (*When a customer purchases an item of merchandise, store personnel frequently use an automated terminal to read the barcode markings which are attached to the item. A computer interprets the UPC and/or SKU number comprised by the barcode, accesses the database to determine the price for each item, and maintains a running total of the total transaction price*, [0008]).

Regarding **claim 17**, Pulkkinen further discloses the, or each, recordal device is a programmable barcode scanner that is connected to the, or each, secondary computer via the network (*The interface 21 is a PDA or keypad-based data entry device including a IR barcode scanner or a smart card reader. The interface is coupled to a wired LAN to which all components of the system, except for caregiver and patient badges, are coupled*, [0046]).

Regarding **claim 18**, Pulkkinen further discloses a plurality of barcode scanners

capable of reading said barcodes and being configured to generate a signal

representing the element code corresponding to the scanned barcode (*The system*

includes a controller coupled by a wireless, wired or combination wired and wireless

network to sensors, identification badges, physiological output data monitoring

equipment and portable or fixed interfaces, each of which is located within a tracking

environment, [0025]).

Regarding **claim 19**, Pulkkinen further discloses each barcode scanner is

programmed to be associated with a particular activity, such that each barcode scanner

is configured to read barcodes in a predetermined order when that activity is carried out

(*By setting up the caregiver badges to remain dormant, until activated by a triggering*

event, this aim may be achieved. The triggering event may be anything which is linked

to the concept of 'relevance', such as receiving a signal of a certain strength, or of a

certain type, from a certain type of transceiver associated with a particular type of

person or equipment. The event may also be such that any signals will trigger activation

within a particular time frame, or particular location within a facility, [0043]).

6.   **Claims 5-10**, and **21-26**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Pulkkinen et al. (*Pub. No. US 2003/0227386, provisionally filed on*

June 06, 2002 via Provisional Application No. 60/386,475; hereinafter Pulkkinen) in view

of Conway (*Pat. No. US 5,732,401, published on March 24, 1998*), and further in view of

Ariff et al. (*Pub. No. US 2002/0188509, filed on December 21, 2001; hereinafter Ariff*),

and further in view of Koepper et al. (*Pat. No. US 7,024,154; filed on December 18, 2002; hereinafter Koepper*).

Regarding **claims 5** and **21**, Pulkkinen, as modified by Conway and Ariff, does not disclose the step of generating a delimited text file for each activity, with the element codes, the activity code and the defining parameters of that activity, to define the intermediate file, such that each field of the delimited text file contains one variable element code, the activity code and the remaining element codes.

Koepper discloses the master database begins a transfer session, thereby creating a comma delimited text file that is then automatically imported into the master database. The format of the comma delimited text file may be: Company, Social Security Number, Course, Course Title, Date, Course Category. The comma delimited text file is then imported into the master database as a separate table ([Column 6, Lines 55-62]).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary person skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Koepper with the teachings of Pulkkinen, as modified by Conway and Ariff, for the purpose of processing training data by using a training tracking system that provides for the retrieval of training data in a number of different formats ([Column 5, Lines 18-25] of Koepper).

Regarding **claims 6** and **22**, Koepper further discloses importing data from the delimited text files to imported data tables, such that each row of each imported data table represents a field of the associated delimited text file, with one column of each

imported data table containing variable element codes and a number of columns of

each imported data table containing said remaining element codes (*The exemplary*

format of the imported text file is as follow: "Field 1," "Field 2," "Field 3," "Field 4," "Field

5," "Field 6," "Field 7," "Field 8," "FileName," etc, where the data is tabulated in field

name column, data type column, and description column, [Column 7, Lines 17-27] and

Figure 3C).

Regarding **claims 7** and **23**, Pulkkinen further discloses expanding at least one

of the element codes representing a group of workplace elements into element codes

representing the workplace elements of that group (*Barcodes of badges used in hospital*

tracking environment are separated into two groups: those used by patients and those

used by caregivers. Each badge is an active transceiver assemblies that automatically

emit digitally encoded IR identification data signals of predetermined amplitude which

identify the source (patient or caregiver) of the energy signal transmission, [0034]).

Regarding **claims 8** and **24**, Koepper further discloses importing start and finish

time details into a column of the imported data table (*The exemplary format of the*

imported text file is as follow: "Field 1," "Field 2," "Field 3," "Field 4," "Field 5," "Field 6,"

"Field 7," "Field 8," "FileName," "StoreGuid," Title ," Date," "Time," "StartTimeCode,"

ElapsedTime," TimeLimit," etc., where the data is tabulated in field name column, data

type column, and description column, [Column 7, Lines 17-27] and Figure 3C).

Regarding **claims 9** and **25**, Ariff further discloses carrying out a look-up

operation on the registration database and the imported data tables and generating

save tables so that each save table has a column of activity codes and columns of workplace element details and so that each activity code can be associated with a set of workplace element details (*The system may compile any of the above data across multiple participants for the purpose of data analysis, such as analyses which may be employed in strategic planning and marketing for example. The system of the invention may be used to compile, analyze, and report data in a manner which would inform a specific consumer (1) has made multiple purchases of particular manufacturers' products; (2) has spent Q dollars over a certain time period; (3) at specific multiple retailers; and (4) of the purchases made, R dollars went towards the purchase of Product 1, S dollars went towards the purchase of Product 2, and T dollars went towards the purchase of Service 1*, [0066]).

Regarding **claims 10** and **26**, Pulkkinen further discloses calculating cost components associated with various workplace activities and generating account reports (*The processor 22 can retrieve and process the records stored in the module 26 offline, in other words not in real time, to generate prepared reports relating to, for example, patient charting, order entry, outcome management, quality assessment, utilization review and patient admission details, such as patient tracking, bed management and scheduling. For example, the processor 22 can use the activity data to generate a prompt for an automated billing system which states the following: "Dr. Smith, pulmonologist, was in proximity to Patient Jones, respiratory failure, for 37 minutes today starting at 09:32. Was this a billable pulmonary consult?"*, [0062]).

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Son T. Hoang whose telephone number is (571) 270-

1752. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (7:30 AM – 4:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's

supervisor, Christian Chace can be reached on (571) 272-4190. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO

Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call

800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Son T Hoang/
Examiner, Art Unit 2165
July 08, 2008

/S. P./
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